

sexual maturity. He also describes an individual which, though internally it exhibited fully developed male sexual organs, as far as its exterior was concerned bore quite the character of a female, even possessing, indeed, rudiments of brood-lamellæ.

I incline towards the view that Isopods were originally altogether hermaphrodite. Such conditions, however, persisted only in parasitic forms (Cymothoidæ), for which hermaphroditism must be universally advantageous. In the case of free-living forms this state of affairs disappeared. In them we find that only scattered and scanty hermaphrodite remnants or rudiments are preserved.

LXI.—*A new Genus of Aglossal Batrachians.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

AMONG the rich herpetological collections made by Stuhlmann in East Africa the frog described by Tornier as *Xenopus Boettgeri* (Thierw. Ost-Afr., Rept. Amph. p. 163, fig., 1896) is of exceptional interest in adding a second genus to the Dactylethridæ. As Tornier has not realized the systematic importance of the characters which differentiate the new species from *Xenopus levis* and its allies, it is thought desirable to emphasize it by raising *Xenopus Boettgeri* to generic rank under the name of *Hymenochirus Boettgeri*. The principal characters that distinguish *Hymenochirus* from *Xenopus* are, so far as can be judged from Tornier's description and figure, the half-webbed fingers, the incompletely webbed toes, the third of which considerably exceeds the fourth in length, and, above all, the absence of lines of sensory muciferous canals on the body. No doubt a careful examination of the type specimen, unfortunately still unique, would reveal further differences, and the Röntgen rays might be usefully applied to obtain some information on the osteological characters.

LXII.—*Descriptions of Two new Frogs obtained in Madagascar by Dr. Forsyth Major.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Mantidactylus Majori.*

Closely allied to *M. curtus*, Blgr., but snout much longer, acutely pointed, and very strongly projecting beyond the mouth. Vomerine teeth in two small, oblique, oval groups close together behind the level of the choanæ. Head longer